

Danish Farmyard.

Co-Operative Farm Products Marketing

How It Is Done in Europe and May Be Done in America to the Profit of Both Farmer and Consumer

By MATTHEW S. DUDGEON.

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DAY AMONG DANISH FARMERS

Copenhagen, Denmark.—This is a great farming country. Every square foot of land is utilized. There is almost no waste land. In America you will find here and there a scientific farmer. Here every farmer is a scientific farmer. He knows farming, and, thanks to co-operation, he knows marketing as well. Every cow is a good cow, giving a good quantity of good milk. Not only is the milk good when it leaves the cow but if it goes to the city it goes promptly and is still good milk when it is delivered. If it is made into butter it becomes good butter and reaches the consumer in the best possible form. The pigs too are high grade. As they move to market they appear to be all of uniform color, size, shape, and quality, for each conforms to a type proved by experimentation to be the best for the purposes to which they are devoted.

Every farmer analyzes his soil, fertilizes his fields, and rotates his crops according to the best principles of soil conservation. In America you occasionally see such farming and such farmers; here you see nothing else.

Medium Sized Farm.

What appears to be the home of a well-to-do farmer upon a medium sized farm is our first point of attack.

We find two buildings including dwelling, stables, granary, hay shed and other outbuildings arranged around a square court. All except the dwelling house are roofed with thatch which although it seems to be in good condition the farmer assures us is twenty years old. Everything exhibits the utmost neatness. The stables, poultry houses and pig shelters, are all as clean as the nature of their use permits, while the house itself is immaculate.

The former owner of the farm is dead. The widow and children now occupy the place. Of three sons one is in Copenhagen and is to leave the farm permanently. He goes to the city not because he wants to but because there is no room for him upon this farm and it is almost impossible to get more land—everybody wants to keep all he has. The older son is to have the major part of the farm turning over a smaller portion to a younger brother. The mother will continue to live on the farm with the older son. The farm is eighty-eight acres in extent. There are on it six horses, thirty-five cows, and sixty pigs, besides the poultry. The farm with its stock, buildings, and equipment is worth about \$17,000.00.

Co-operative Bacon Factory.

The farmer is a member of a co-operative bacon factory. In order to meet the demands of the market, which has been most carefully studied, he and the other members find it necessary to breed a pig of a particular type, one which will produce good bacon. All of the members therefore are raising a pig produced by crossing the English Yorkshire with the native Danish breed. They have found also that the best bacon is obtained when the pigs are brought to market from twenty-two to twenty-eight weeks old, weighing between 180 and 200 pounds. Careful experimentation has also demonstrated that if the hogs are marketed at this time the most bacon per food unit fed them is produced. The pig's life is a busy life. They have only five to seven months to live and must weigh at the end of that time from 180 to 200 pounds. The hogs are also bred for large litters since this is an important consideration when it becomes necessary to rush the entire output of hogs upon the market at an early age. Experts say that the pig so produced is ideal for the production of bacon.

Co-operative Creamery.

This farmer belongs to a co-operative dairy association which conducts a creamery some little distance away. The members are mostly the smaller farmers. Each leaves his cans of milk on the road, to be gathered up by a collector hired by the association. The collector when he returns the cans brings back the skimmed milk. The milk sent into the creamery is tested and the price depends altogether upon the butter fat contained in

the milk. This results in a constant improvement in the breed of cows since the members find it profitable to keep only the best breeds.

The farmer escorted us through the farm to a stubble field where the cattle were grazing. It must be remembered that in Denmark cattle are never pastured behind fences as they are in the United States. Every cow is tethered with a chain about twenty feet long.

Each cow is fitted out with a thin canvas blanket and thus protected from flies and other annoying insects. The increase in milk production when the cow is thus freed from all disturbing insects is said to be very considerable. The cow is spared every exertion. She is not required to walk any long distance even for her water, but it is hauled to her. The water is stored and carried in a big horizontal tank much resembling our street sprinkling wagons to which is attached a smaller open tank, so that the cow is enabled to drink as the tanks are drawn along the line.

Fertility Maintained.

This farmer, and in fact every farmer whom we have interviewed during the entire day, seems to have a very thorough knowledge of the rotation of crops. On this farm the plow land is divided into nine fields among which the crops are rotated according to a carefully considered and well defined schedule. Natural and commercial manures are used, the farmer having had the soils of his various fields analyzed, so that he may know what is needed for each field. He now purchases his manures from a co-operative company which guarantees the chemical content of its products although formerly, when private dealers sold fertilizers, it was difficult to get them of assured chemical composition.

The Big Farmer.

While Denmark has been called the land of the rich little farmer the country is not entirely devoted to the smaller farm. After driving some distance we saw what was evidently a large farm with extensive buildings. It proved to be a farm of 600 acres. The proprietor was away but a young apprentice eighteen years of age who seems to fully understand the farm and its operation very courteously exhibited everything to us.

The buildings on this larger farm are most substantial handsome structures. We found on the farm twenty-two horses, one hundred eighty cows, besides poultry and pigs. There are employed upon the farm fifteen male hands and fifteen female Polish laborers. We found the barns of the latest type, clean and fresh. The floors are concrete and sloped to a transverse drain. Each stall has a patent head yoke and is equipped with an automatic water basin. Ample provisions there are also for flushing and cleaning floors. The arrangement for preserving the fertilizing quality of the waste is complete. Solid and liquid wastes are stored in cisterns from which the manures are periodically removed and distributed over the farm. The bins for all feeds and machinery and tools for handling are conveniently arranged.

A Co-operator.

The owner of this farm belongs to the Trifolium dairy, a big co-operative association whose members are mostly owners of the larger farms. Upon becoming a member of this co-operative concern the farmer enters into an agreement similar to that entered into by all co-operators in Denmark. He agrees to deliver to the association all of his dairy products. The agreement is a most comprehensive one and he is pledged not only to deliver what he produces, but it is his duty under his agreement to produce all that he normally can with his farm and his equipment.

Early in the history of co-operation in Denmark a situation developed which is similar to that now existing in America. Whenever a co-operative concern was formed for the purpose of marketing the product of its members the members were at once approached by outside buyers who offered them a substantial advance over

the price being paid by the co-operative concern. Many of the farmers were led to accept the price. This might have been expected. Outside buyers simply increased the price until they had drawn off from the co-operative association a sufficient number of members, so that the concern became a failure. Immediately upon its failure the outside buyers dropped the price and the farmers were just where they were previous to the organization of the society. As a preventive of this situation every Danish co-operative concern pledges each member to deliver to it his full output.

The Laborer Farmer.

The greatest care is taken upon this farm to protect the quality of the milk. The veterinarian of the co-operative society visits the farm every eighth day and inspects the cows, the barns, the equipment, and the feed. Every tenth day also the milk is tested for butter fat. A record is kept and each cow's history is fully recorded, it being possible in this way to weed out the poor cows. The members of the co-operative organization are also under the strictest obligations to report immediately any slight indisposition of the cow and to separate the milk of the indisposed cow from the other milk.

Contamination of the milk as well as the spread of any disease is thus well guarded against. When the milk is to be used for hospital purposes or infant's food the diet of the cow is further limited, so that all feeds which tend to taint the milk even slightly are excluded. The cows are tested more frequently for disease and are kept under closer supervision. All milk is cooled as soon as it leaves the cow and all bacterial growth checked.

Imported Women Laborers.

There are upon this farm fifteen Polish girls who are comfortably housed, well fed, and paid a living, though moderate, wage. It must be noted, however, that they are imported laborers, and are not in any sense immigrants. They do not come to make a permanent home in Denmark, but coming in March and April, they return to Poland in November or December. The stay in Denmark is usually limited to from seven to nine months. It is estimated that each year about ten thousand farm hands, many of them women, come into the country for the busy season. All agree that this importation of labor is beneficial. The farmers themselves are loath to put in their time on the hard hand labor necessary in raising many of the root crops which are so important in this part of the country and are glad to get the cheaper foreign labor when it presents itself.

Quality of Milk.

Again we proceed and this time pick out what is evidently a small farm. The owner of the farm, which is only about six acres in extent, is one of the eleven drivers employed by the local creamery, it being his duty to collect the milk and return the cans and skimmed milk each day to the farmers. His duties are not extensive, his wages are moderate, and he finds it necessary to depend largely upon his little farm for sustenance. He has recently bought three of his six acres, borrowing the money for the purchase price from a co-operative credit society which is aided by the government. His interest is at the rate of three per cent. per annum, in addition to which he is paying each year a small installment upon the principal. He had in cash when he bought the farm only ten per cent. of the purchase price, but he capitalized his character, as is possible here, and made the purchase. Originally a farm laborer he understands thoroughly the principles of the scientific farmer. He appreciates the value of rotation of crops, the necessity for fertilization and all methods of conservation of the fertility of the soil.

Upon the next farm live an elderly couple who own three acres from which they obtain the major part of their living, although the farmer spends some of his time in making wooden shoes which he sells at a low price and from which he obtains only a meager amount. In the adjoining house we found a farmer who had about four acres. He ekes out his support from the farm aided by a little salary received for acting as secretary of a local co-operative society.

None of these three small farmers are at present wholly dependent upon the farm although each is looking forward to the time when he can secure a little more land and thus become independent of the outside earning. All realize that good farming methods are necessary to success. All are loyal to their co-operative societies, evidently believing that without co-operation agriculture in Denmark would be an absolute failure. All have been farm laborers and all are indebted to the rural credit system for the opportunity to own their farms.

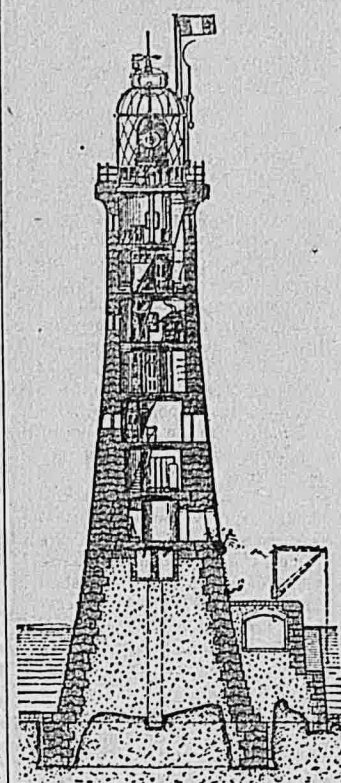
Helps Town Merchant.

We took luncheon in a little village. Here the hotel keeper who consented readily to an interview upon the subject, fully appreciates the welfare of the villages and cities as well as that of the country depends absolutely upon co-operation. "Anything which makes the farmers prosperous helps us," he says. "When the farmer gets a krona in his pocket some of us in the villages and cities get our share of it before long." While there had been originally some opposition to co-operation, particularly when it included an effort to buy co-operatively, the village business men now realize that unless the farmer receives a good price for his product there will be no money in the country and the prosperity of the village as well as the country will suffer immediately.

LIGHTHOUSES OF THE DAY

Structures Along French Coast Have Been Brought to High State of Perfection.

Paris.—Some of the modern lighthouses which have been erected along the coast in France and other countries have now been brought to such perfection that they will send a beam for 50 to 60 miles out at sea, and in a few of the largest lighthouses this beam gives as much as three billion candlepower; for instance, in the La Coubre lighthouse erected on the Atlantic in the region of Bordeaux or the newer one a Virgin island, the highest in the world (230 feet) at the entrance of the channel. Both of these use a powerful electric arc



Showing the Interior Construction of the Beachy Head Lighthouse in England and the Arrangement of the Lenses.

lamp which is surrounded by sets of lenses.

Electric light is used in the great Hantsholm lighthouse in Denmark which is situated in the Skager Rack at the northwest coast of Jutland, this point being a dangerous one for mariners on account of bad weather and heavy seas. Ships in great numbers pass this point in going from the North to the Baltic sea.

The set of lenses is quite a complicated one, and the whole is mounted on a platform so as to rotate bodily around the center are lamp and thus produce a succession of flashes. At one side will be seen the powerful are lamp with its regulating mechanism, which is here removed from its position inside the lenses. It is naturally a difficult matter to rotate such a heavy body as the platform with the lenses. Here it is mounted on a set of rollers so as to turn around, but in other cases the problem is solved by using a ring shaped float under the table and this is made to float in a circular mercury trough so that the mercury takes all the weight of the table and allows it to turn with very little friction.—Popular Mechanics.

FARMER A LEPER FOR YEARS

He Had Always Supposed That He Had Blood Poisoning in His Feet.

Astoria, Ore.—Risto Katajisto, a Finnish farmer residing near Winlock, Wash., on coming here for medical treatment for what he supposed was blood-poisoning in his feet, was startled to learn from the examining physician, Dr. Hartman, that he was afflicted with leprosy.

According to the local physician, the case is of long standing, the disease being manifested on all parts of the patient's body. The man himself admitted that he had been suffering for five years with the disease, but did not know its nature, and had never consulted a physician.

Dr. Hartman enlightened the man as to the nature of his ailment, and told him he could offer no aid, and Katajisto left for his home at Winlock on the evening train.

Dr. Hartman at once notified the Washington state board of health as to his discovery. Katajisto is fifty-seven years old, and has a wife and a number of children. He lives on a small farm in the vicinity of Winlock.

WOMAN PUNCHES A PRISONER

Boarding House Keeper Settles Grudge With Man Charged With Theft.

New York.—"Do you recognize this man?" asked Captain Kerr, in the West Forty-seventh street police station, of Mrs. Mary Kelly of 62 West Fifty-second street. The man was a tall German.

Mrs. Kelly looked intently into his face and then pushed her gloved fist against his nose just as hard as she knew how. Then she repeated the performance.

She identified him as a former roomer at her home, accused of jewelry thefts in numerous boarding houses.

Exposition Chief Buys Haynes Car

Chas. C. Moore, President of the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, has purchased a Haynes four-cylinder car equipped with the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift.

Worthy of note is the fact that this car is the twenty-seventh owned by Mr. Moore. It is in constant use—much more so than were any of its twenty-six predecessors, and, due largely to its simplicity of control, Mr. Moore frankly admits that only now is he deriving the real pleasures of motoring. No doubt about it—the hand shift method suffers by comparison.

Before you buy, look over other cars at the price you want to pay, compare the specifications, part for part with those of the Haynes. Here are a few facts regarding the

HAYNES

America's First Car

The Haynes motor has a bore of 4 1/4 in. and a stroke of 5 1/2 in.; cylinders cast in pairs; L-head design; valves enclosed; with a dynamometer rating of 65 and 48 horsepower on the "six" and "four," respectively. Ignition is provided by the American Simms Dual High Tension Magneto; carburetion, by the Stromberg device; electric lighting and starting, by the Lece-Neville separate unit system; and cooling by centrifugal pump, pressed steel fan and cellular radiator.

Other Haynes specifications are the splash and gravity lubrication system; contracting band clutch; Timken and McCue full floating rear axles; twenty-one gallon gas tank on rear of chassis; motor-driven tire pump; extra demountable rim; and Collins curtains. Shock absorbers on the "six."

The Haynes "Four" - \$1785 and \$1985
The Haynes "Six" 130 inch wheelbase - 2500 and 2700
The Haynes "Six" 130 inch wheelbase - 2585 and 2785

"The Complete Motorist" by Elwood Haynes, Father of the American Automobile Industry, fully describing the Vulcan Electric Gear Shift, will be mailed upon receipt of ten cents in stamps.

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE COMPANY

26 Main Street, Kokomo, Indiana
Builders of America's First Car

The Haynes car is handled by direct factory branch at 1702 Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., and by dealers throughout Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin.

Dealers: The Haynes sells readily because of its mechanical features. You may be in open territory—send for catalog and four pages of detailed specifications, giving over 500 items which comprise the Haynes. Write us right now!

THE HAYNES AUTOMOBILE CO., 26 Main St., Kokomo, Ind.

Enclosed find 10 cents in stamps. Please send me Elwood Haynes' Book, "The Complete Motorist."

Name.....

Address.....

I expect to buy a car about.....

HOOSIER BINDER TWINE

Direct from Factory 8 1/4 C Treated for Insects Fully Guaranteed 8 1/4 C Tested & Weighed
Orders for 500 lbs. or more, 2 per cent off, or good note due Sep. 1st, 1914, without interest. Car lot prices on application. Prices f.o.b. factory. Remit by any form of exchange. Order by letter, or send for blanks. Careful attention to club orders.
E. J. Fogarty, Supt., Hoosier Twine Mills, Michigan City, Ind.

COPPER STRIKE OFF

MINERS RETURN TO WORK IN MICHIGAN AFTER BEING OUT SINCE JULY 23.

COST WORKERS \$1,000,000

Charles H. Moyer, Head of W. F. of M., and Other Officials Must Stand Trial—Jobs Filled by Outsiders.

Hancock, Mich., April 15.—The copper mine workers who have been on strike since July 23 voted to call off the strike, according to an announcement made by Charles E. Hietela, district secretary of the Western Federation of Miners on Monday. The figures will not be given out until after a meeting of the district board.

It is unofficially reported that the majority in favor of calling off the strike was 1,012. The unofficial vote from four of the five locals in the district resulted as follows: Ahmeek, 600 for returning to work and 17 against; Calumet, 291 for and 382 against; Hancock, 491 for and 18 against; South Range, 485 for and 90 against.

Recognition of the union denied by the mining companies is waived by the strikers in voting to return to work. They claim that practically all of their other demands have been granted since the strike began. These demands included better working conditions, an eight-hour day and a minimum daily wage of three dollars.

From the outset the operators have declared that they would never recognize the Western Federation of Miners, although they do not question the right of their employees to organize. Several thousand men have been imported to fill the strikers' places and the companies will be hard pressed to find work for the returning strikers.

When the strike began, the union claimed that approximately 13,000 men were out. Since that time many of these have returned to work and others have moved away from the copper district. The latest estimate of the number on strike, made by Secretary Hietela, was about six thousand. The mining company estimates were much smaller.

The strike has been attended by considerable violence and there has been some loss of life. The National Guard was ordered out in the early days of the struggle to assist the civil authorities in preserving order. There has been no disorder of any consequence for several months.

Hietela said the strike had cost the union more than one million dollars. Strikers who cannot get work and their families will be aided by the federation, it was announced. Those who wish to go elsewhere will be provided with money.

Mining company officials said that no strikers would be taken back until they had renounced their membership in the Western Federation.

Houghton, Mich., April 15.—Charles H. Moyer and the 37 other officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners must stand trial under the indictment charging them with conspiracy in connection with their activities in the copper miners' strike.

Circuit Judge O'Brien on Monday denied a motion by attorneys for the federation for a writ of abatement to quash the proceedings.

The attorneys charged that Gov. Woodbridge N. Ferris, by his presence before it, had influenced the special grand jury which brought the indictment last January. Judge O'Brien said this charge had not been sustained.

Calumet, Mich., April 15.—When it became known on Monday that the strike was to be called off there was a rush of strikers seeking employment at all the Calumet & Hecla mines. Many of them were put to work upon surrendering their union cards. Others were promised work at the first opportunity.

Denver, Colo., April 15.—Charles H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, said:

"I do not believe an announcement of the future policy of the federation would be advisable at this time. I expect to prepare a statement as soon as I receive official advice from our representatives in Michigan as to the outcome of Sunday's referendum."

SHIP AND CREW OF 70 LOST

Steamer Kite Believed to Have Gone Down in Blizzard Which Destroyed Sealers.

St. Johns, N. F., April 15.—The steamer Kite and her crew of 70 men are believed to have been lost in the blizzard in which the sealers Newfoundland and Southern Cross were destroyed. Captain Windsor of the steamer Bloodhound, which arrived on Monday from the northern sealing fields reported that a number of the Kite's crew had been found dead on an ice floe.

Drought Hits Decatur.

Decatur, Ill., April 15.—Decatur's commissioners will make the city as dry as powder. They will prohibit the sale of liquor even for medicinal purposes, close up soft drink parlors and bar shipment of liquor into the city.

Judge Philbrick Under Knife. Springfield, Ill., April 15.—Judge Sole Philbrick of Champaign, member of the Appellate court of the Third district, was removed to St. John's hospital, where he will undergo an operation. His condition is critical.

VILLA'S CAVALRY PURSUING THE FEDERALS



General Villa's cavalry photographed outside Torreon as they were starting in pursuit of the survivors of the Federal garrison after the capture of that city.

RULER'S WIDOW DIES

DOWAGER EMPRESS OF JAPAN PASSES AWAY AT TOKYO.

Coronation of New Emperor May Be Postponed and All Theaters Have Been Closed.

Tokyo, Japan, April 11.—Following a long illness, the dowager empress of Japan died at her palace at Nazuma on Thursday.

The emperor and empress and other members of the royal family had been summoned to the bedside. The dowager empress had been ill for some time. She was born in 1850.

All the theaters have been closed and it is probable that the emperor's coronation, which had been arranged for November 10, will be postponed. Court officials began to make arrangements for the state funeral. Bright's disease was the direct cause of death.

Emperor Musuhito, husband of the dowager empress, died on July 30, 1912. The Dowager Empress Haruko is not the mother of the present Emperor Yoshihito, although she is the first wife in rank of his father, the late Emperor Meiji. To the latter were allowed 12 wives, according to the old Japanese law, no longer in force. The present emperor is the son of one of the secondary wives of Meiji. Empress Haruko had one son, who died at birth, but he was devoted to the other children of the emperor and gave them all the attention of a real mother.

ROBERT HIGGINS ADMITS DEED

Life Sentence May Be Given Illinoisan Who Killed Spouse to Wed Her Daughter.

Galesburg, Ill., April 13.—Robert Higgins, who last January shot and killed his wife at North Henderson, Ill., because of his infatuation for his sixteen-year-old stepdaughter, Julia Flake, author of the "come over and kill mamma" letters, pleaded guilty to the crime at Alton on Friday before Judge Olmstead and threw himself upon the mercy of the court. It is expected that he will be given a life sentence.

Judge Olmstead has taken Higgins' case under advisement and announces that he will pass sentence Tuesday.

Evidence was offered by the state in support of Higgins' plea of guilty. Higgins sat with his face hidden in his hands during the reading of the deposition of Julia Flake concerning her relations with Higgins.

FAILED BANK WILL REOPEN

First-Second National of Pittsburgh to Resume Operations in the Smoky City.

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 10.—The First-Second National bank, whose failure last summer was one of the largest in the history of American banking, will reopen within a week. This was made certain when it became known that the Pittsburgh Clearing House association, in special session, had voted to reinstate the bank to membership. The treasury department at Washington several weeks ago formally approved the assets of the bank and said it would grant a certificate to resume as soon as certain matters had been completed.

Porter Killed in Train Holdup.

New Orleans, April 14.—Two masked bandits held up the Illinois Central north-bound train No. 34 between Tangipahoa and Plunkett, killing a negro porter and wounding a passenger. The bandits took to the woods.

Surgical Body Names Officers.

New York, April 14.—Dr. George Armstrong of Montreal was elected president of the American Surgical association and Dr. L. S. Pilcher of Brooklyn and Dr. F. E. Bunt of Cleveland, O., elected vice-presidents.

HUERTA BOWS TO U.S.

AGREES TO DEMAND THAT SALUTE BE FIRED AS REPARATION FOR INSULT.

TRANSPORT GOES TO TAMPICO

American Vessel Sent to Battle Scene as Carranza Establishes Capital at Chihuahua—Lind to Report to President Wilson.

Washington, April 14.—The Huerta government agreed on Sunday to the demand of the United States that a salute to the Stars and Stripes shall be fired as reparation for the insult to this government through the action of a federal colonel at Tampico in parading a paymaster and squad of marines from the gunboat Dolphin through the streets of that city as prisoners last week.

New Orleans, April 14.—The United States transport Hancock received imperative orders from Washington on Monday to proceed immediately to Tampico. It is understood here that the vessel will take aboard refugees from the battleship City of Tampico, where heavy fighting between Mexican constitutionalists and federals has been reported. The Hancock sailed today.

Rear Admiral Mayo, commanding the American squadron at Tampico, asked several days ago that an army transport be sent to the besieged port to take care of refugees who have been flocking aboard the foreign warships to save themselves from the shells and bullets of the federals and constitutionalists.

Chihuahua, Mex., April 14.—This city celebrated the arrival of General Carranza on Sunday. Chihuahua now is the new constitutionalists' capital.

There was a report here on Sunday that General Villa, thinking that the pursuit of the federals was not being pressed with sufficient vigor, left Torreon for Parras, where Velasco's army, or at least his rear guard, is said to have been tarrying on its way to Saltillo, 100 miles distant. Fifty miles of this is a waterless desert. There was no news of fighting.

Washington, April 14.—Washington officials and diplomats are speculating upon the outcome of two conferences to be held during the coming week, one in this city between President Wilson and his personal representative in Mexico, John Lind, and the other at battle-torn Torreon between General Carranza, first chief of the constitutionalists, and General Villa, victorious leader of the Mexican rebels in the field.

President Wilson returned to the capital today from his week-end trip to West Virginia. Mr. Lind is coming up the coast from Vera Cruz aboard the yacht Mayflower, and though no word has been received from the yacht since she left Mexican waters, he is expected to reach here Tuesday.

About the time Mr. Lind is making his report to the president, the Mexican rebel leaders will be meeting for the first time since the days of the Madero revolution, and upon this conference much is believed to depend.

Flees Prison.

Fort Madison, Ia., April 13.—James Hogan, a "trusty" at the penitentiary, serving a ten-year term for burglary from Dickinson county, escaped from that institution.

Mother Kills Children and Self.

New York, April 14.—Suffering from melancholia, Mrs. Elizabeth Diamond, aged thirty-two, living in Brooklyn, took her own life and the lives of her two children, Morris, aged five, and Dorothy, four, by gas poisoning.

\$25,000 Bond for Banker Raine.

Memphis, Tenn., April 14.—C. Hunter Raine, former president defunct Mercantile bank, will be released on \$25,000 bond. Raine's defalcation amounted to \$750,000. His trial has been indefinitely postponed.

HITS RADIUM "CURE"

EXPERTS ASSERT KNIFE IS BEST FOR CANCER.

Dr. William H. Mayo Addresses Foremost Surgeons of the Country at New York.

New York, April 14.—All hope of curing cancer by radium has been abandoned by some of the foremost surgeons and research workers of the country, who declared at the meeting of the American Society for the Control of Cancer that the failures of radium outnumber the cures 100 to 1. That nothing is of avail against the most dreaded disease but the speedy use of the knife was the opinion advanced by Dr. William H. Mayo of Rochester, Minn.

Operation is the only cure, but radium or ray treatment is in order as a temporary palliative where operation is impossible, according to Dr. Francis G. Wood, director of cancer research at Columbia university. Failures from radium outnumber the cures 100 to 1, he stated. Another generation will be required to furnish knowledge on the real cause and actual nature of cancer, he said. Experiments for 35 centuries show that heredity plays a small part, if any at all, in its appearance.

It was expected that the members of the society would have something hopeful to report. Instead they admitted no progress and held out little hope. They united in saying they had discovered neither the cause nor the nature of cancer. Then they proved by statistics that cancer is on the increase.

That a change in the habits and customs may reduce the disease to some extent was a ray of hope held out by Dr. Mayo, who also said any cancer could be cured if operated upon in its early stages. "If we could only tell how to avoid it I would be glad, because I am frank to admit that we do not know," he declared. He said the statement that the use of meat was one of the habits to be avoided in connection with cancer prevention had been wrongly attributed to him.

IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS

New York, April 10.—Bench warrants for the arrest of Henry Segel and Frank S. Vogel, heads of the bankrupt Segel enterprises, were issued on Wednesday. Segel and Vogel appeared in court to plead to indictments charging grand larceny and violation of the state banking laws. The two defendants entered a plea of not guilty.

Sloux City, Ia., April 10.—Isaac McKanley, a Winnebago Indian chief, who shot himself after he had choked to death Henry Warner, another Indian, is dying in a hospital here.

Kansas City, Mo., April 13.—Vic Gueringer, convicted a week ago of participating with five other men in attack upon Mrs. Gertrude Shidler, was sentenced to be hanged May 28, next.

Ashland, Wis., April 13.—Adam Stenz, a prominent business man, while watching a fire in the Lake Superior Iron and Chemical company's plant, fell from a bicycle, broke his neck and died.

Order Affects 64,000 Men.

Philadelphia, April 14.—Orders to shut down at once practically all the soft-coal mines in central Pennsylvania, employing about 64,000 men, were telegraphed by the Bituminous Coal Operators' association.

Aviator Loops Loop 21 Times.

Bonham, England, April 14.—One of the most thrilling exhibitions ever given in England was seen here when Aviator Gustav Hamel, while at a height of 2,000 feet, looped the loop 21 consecutive times.

EXECUTE 4 GUNMEN

SLAYERS OF ROSENTHAL PAY PENALTY FOR CRIME IN SING SING PRISON.

LAST PLEA DENIED BY GOFF

Murderers Are Led to Instrument of Death One at a Time, "Dago Frank" Being the First One to Be Executed.

Ossining, N. Y., April 14.—Without making any confession, the four young New York "gunmen," condemned for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, were electrocuted in Sing Sing prison Monday morning.

The victims and the time of their execution were as follows:

Frank Crofci, alias "Dago Frank," 5:38 to 5:44.

Jacob Seldenschnur, alias "Frank Muller" and "Whitey Lewis," 5:48 to 5:53.

Harry Horowitz, alias "Gyp the Blood," 5:57 to 6:02.

Louis Rosenberg, alias "Lefty Louie," 6:08 to 6:17.

Seldenschnur was the only member of the quartet to make a statement. After being strapped in the death chair he began to deny his guilt but the electric current was turned on in the middle of his speech and he died with the words upon his lips.

The quadruple execution passed off without a hitch, all the condemned men being buoyed up with the spiritual consolation which was administered continually during the closing hours of their lives. Crofci went to the chair with a crucifix in each hand shouting prayers and chanting over and over again: "God have mercy!"

Rosenberg and Horowitz prayed in Jewish and even as the current was turned into their bodies their lips moved in their final petition.

Mrs. Mary Crofci, mother of "Dago Frank," who has led the fight in behalf of her son and the other condemned man, arrived at the prison a few hours before the executions, after having made a final but futile plea to Governor Glynn at Albany for executive clemency.

New York, April 14.—The last hope of the four gunmen was blasted Saturday. Supreme Court Justice John W. Goff, to whom a final appeal for a new trial had been made, declined to reopen the case.

At a prolonged hearing Justice Goff, who was the presiding judge at the trial of the gunmen, listened to the testimony of new witnesses produced at the last moment by counsel for the doomed men.

District Attorney Whitman, who arrived from Chicago a short time before the hearing, was amply prepared with witnesses to meet the testimony offered. His cross examination apparently rattled much of the evidence, destroyed its value where it did not put the witness himself on the defensive.

The four products of the Manhattan East side, who paid the penalty of their crime Monday, were convicted on November 19, 1912, of firing the shots which killed Herman Rosenthal as he stepped from the Hotel Metropolitan into Forty-third street, just off Broadway.

Rosenthal had caused the gambling world of the Metropolis to quake with terror by his conference with the district attorney, Charles S. Whitman. His promised confessions were a sequel to a gambling war, in which the other underworld interests had tried to drive him from the fat field of the upper tenderloin. Bomb outrages, slaying and assaults had marked this conflict. Believing he was to be deserted by Charles Becker, police lieutenant in charge of a "strong arm squad" and a partner in the Rosenthal gambling house, the desperate man was now about to expose the whole illegal conspiracy of police and crime.

The gambler was sitting in the Metropole about 2 o'clock in the morning of July 16, 1912. A man entered and asked him to come outside. Lurking in the shadows were "Bridge" Weber, "Bald Jack" Rose and Harry Vallon. Near by stood a motor car with engine running. The policemen supposed to be on station near by had been lured away.

In the glare of bright lights and within 100 feet of Times square four young men shot Rosenthal to death and leaped into the motor car. A fifth man also entered. It is said by some, and urged the driver onward by holding a revolver to his head and striking him. The car disappeared in the direction of Fifth avenue.

Speaker Clark to Lecture.

Washington, April 13.—Speaker Champ Clark left Washington for Atlantic City to deliver a lecture at the seaside town. He plans to observe the boardwalk parade.

Reserve Clause Is Killed.

Grand Rapids, Mich., April 13.—The U. S. District court denied the Federal league club an injunction enjoining Catcher W. Killifer, Jr., from playing with the Philadelphia club. The reserve clause is held not valid.

Lost Boy Found Dead.

Bristol, Pa., April 13.—The body of William English, fourteen years old, who disappeared in the blizzard of March 1, was found in a field near here 200 feet from his home. It is believed the boy became exhausted.

Business Proposition.
A boy who had done something to incur the wrath of his mother and than had taken to his heels was hotly pursued for some distance by her. Finding it was useless to continue the pursuit, and almost beside herself with rage, the old lady shouted at the top of her voice: "I'll give anybody a dime to catch that boy!" The boy instantly stopped and, turning round, shouted in reply: "Give me the dime and I'll come back."

Any man will leave his automobile in a mud hole to come over and tell you how to get yours out.

TWO WOMEN AVOID OPERATIONS

By Taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Chicago, Ill.—"I must thank you with all my heart for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. I used to go to my doctor for pills and remedies and they did not help me. I had headaches and the doctor claimed I had female trouble and must have an operation. I read in the paper about Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I have taken it and feel fine. A lady said one day, 'Oh, I feel so tired all the time and have headache,' I said, 'Take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,' and she did and feels fine now."—Mrs. M. R. KARSCHNICK, 1433 N. Paulina Street, Chicago, Illinois.



The Other Case.
Dayton, Ohio.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound relieved me of pains in my side that I had for years and which doctors' medicines failed to relieve. It has certainly saved me from an operation. I will be glad to assist you by a personal letter to any woman in the same condition."—Mrs. J. W. SHERER, 126 Cass St., Dayton, Ohio.

If you want special advice write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.



Neuralgia

sufferers find instant relief in Sloan's Liniment. It penetrates to the painful part—soothes and quiets the nerves. No rubbing—merely lay it on.

SLOAN'S LINIMENT Kills Pain

For Neuralgia
"I would not be without your Liniment and praise it to all who suffer with neuralgia or rheumatism or pain of any kind."—Mrs. Henry Bishop, Helena, Missouri.

Pain All Gone
"I suffered with quite a severe neuralgic headache for 4 months without any relief. I used your Liniment for two or three nights and I haven't suffered with my head since."—Mr. J. H. Swinger, Louisville, Ky.

Treatments for Cold and Croup
"My little girl, twelve years old, caught a severe cold, and I gave her three drops of Sloan's Liniment on sugar on going to bed, and she got up in the morning with no signs of cold. I gave the boy next door had croup and I gave the mother the Liniment. She gave him three drops on going to bed, and he got up without the croup in the morning."—Mr. W. H. Strong, Chicago, Ill.

At All Dealers. Price 25c., 50c. and \$1.00
Sloan's Book on Horses sent free. Address
DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Inc., Boston, Mass.

Perfect Digestion

depends upon the integrity of the liver.

IF YOUR LIVER IS TORPID

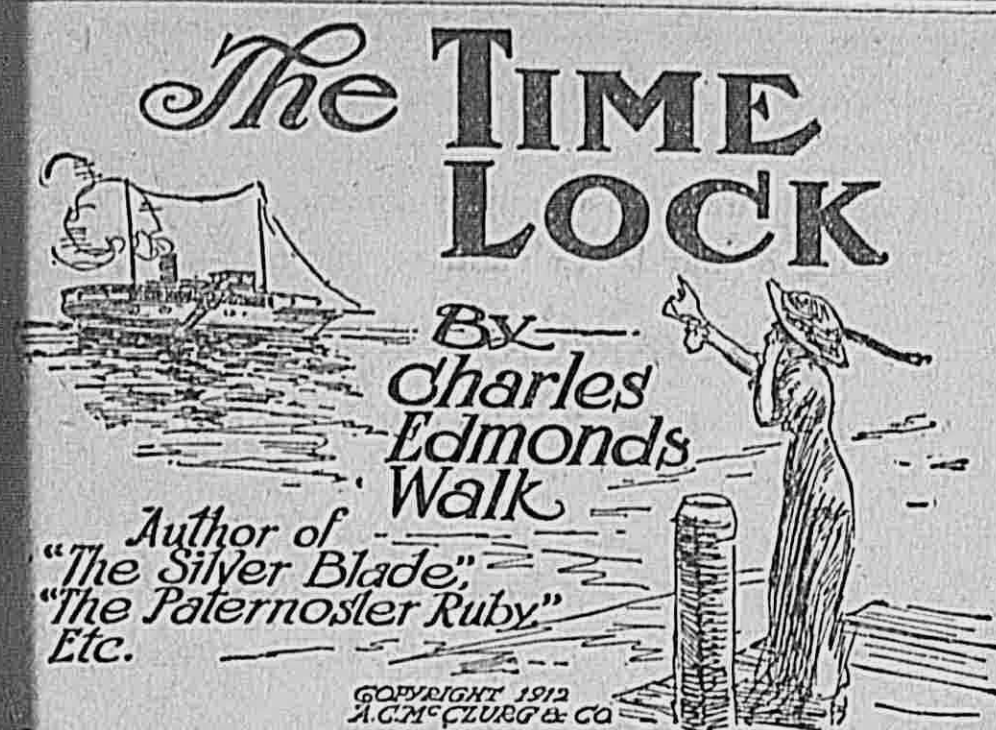


WILL WAKE IT UP AND YOUR SYSTEM WILL NOT RUN DOWN.

BLACK LEG

LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED
Cutter's Black Leg is a sure cure for the Black Leg, a disease which is caused by the bite of a black fly. It is a very dangerous disease, and if not cured it will result in the loss of the leg. Cutter's Black Leg is a sure cure, and it is sold in all drug stores.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 16-1914.



SYNOPSIS.

Rudolph Van Vechten, a young man of fortune, is astonished to see a man enter No. 1312, a house across the street from the Powhatan club, long unoccupied and spoken of as the House of Mystery. Several persons at regular intervals enter No. 1312. Van Vechten expresses concern to his friend, Tom Phinney, regarding the whereabouts of his cousin, and finances. Paige Carew, a fashionably attired woman, is seen to enter the House of Mystery. Van Vechten is forcibly ejected from the house. Van Vechten and Tom follow the man and find him dead in the street. Van Vechten is attracted by the face of a girl in the crowd of onlookers surrounding the body. Later he discovers the girl gazing at him with a look of scorn from the windows of the mysterious house. Detective Flint calls on Van Vechten to get his version of the tragedy. Tom Phinney goes alone on a yacht-trip. He recognizes among some persons in a passing motor boat two men whom he had seen enter the House of Mystery. He sees one of them, a Mr. Callum, on shore later and follows him. Tom is seized, blindfolded and taken to a house. He hears a girl named Jessie, evidently the daughter of the man in authority, question his captors. A sweet-voiced girl later protests against the roughness of his captors. Van Vechten calls on his uncle, Theodore Van Vechten, big man in Wall street and known as the "Man of Iron." In search of information regarding the whereabouts of Paige Carew, Detective Flint shows Van Vechten a gold mesh purse found in the House of Mystery. Van recognizes it as belonging to Paige Carew.

BOOK II.

CHAPTER III.

In the Dark.

Notwithstanding his exciting experience of the night, and the rough treatment to which he had been subjected, and notwithstanding the wretchedly uncomfortable plight in which his captors had left him, Tom Phinney's day upon the water in time began to produce its natural effect—he dozed fitfully after a while, again and again coming to himself with a start from the very verge of slumber; and then at last, when his cramped position no longer annoyed him, when his arms and legs grew numb and ceased to pain, he slept profoundly.

After he had slept some hours, he shot broad awake and to a consciousness of two things—that the hour was late and that he was not alone in the room. The darkness was still pitchlike, no sound had disturbed him; yet he sensed another presence.

Minutes passed, and not a sound did he hear to confirm his first conviction; still he was no less certain that there was somebody else in the room. A movement on his part, he concluded, must have alarmed the intruder; therefore he lay stiffly quiescent, scarcely breathing in his anxiety to locate the unknown's position.

At last his patience was rewarded. The intruder must have been holding his breath also, for Tom plainly heard an unmistakable exhalation, then a faint stir, a rustling of garments. And then a thrill went through him. He was suddenly aware of a faint, delicate fragrance. He knew that the intruder was a woman. Could it be the girl of the wonderfully sweet voice?

"If you are trying to find me," he said, scarcely above a whisper, "I am here."

The first word was met with a stifled, startled gasp.

"Oh!"

"Don't be frightened. Lord knows I'm harmless enough."

Followed a silent pause; then came the soft froufrou of skirts, and he



"But You Will Not Want to Know Me Then."

knew that the woman was groping her way toward him. He continued to guide her steps with low-voiced directions, and by and by he felt the contact of her foot. Next she was kneeling beside him.

"Whatever you do," he heard a tremulous whisper, "be quiet. If I am caught here it will spoil everything. I dread to think of the possible consequences. But I couldn't sleep for thinking of your predicament."

"Just release me," said Tom, "and we can let consequences go hang. I can take care of 'em."

"Oh, no-no-no!" came a tense whisper. "You don't know what you are talking about. You haven't the slightest idea of the circumstances."

"Now listen to me—I must hurry. I have come here to release you. If everything is all right—I mean, if you can satisfy me that I am warranted in freeing you—you can go. Otherwise I must leave you as you are; and I—I don't want to do that."

"And I don't want you to, believe me," breathed Tom, fervently. "Are you the girl who asked me my name downstairs?"

"Yes."

"I want to hear your voice again. But more than anything else, I want to see your face. If you're the same girl, I'll agree to anything—even to remaining here, like this, to die."

"Will you tell me your name now?" asked the girl.

"Tom Phinney," that young gentleman replied simply. "I shan't ask yours—not just at present—but I mean to know it some day. I mean to have you to myself some time, so that I can look at you to my heart's content. I know you are beautiful."

The response to this, whisper though it was, revealed a flash of spirit.

"Much good it would do you to ask! If you don't remain quiet I shall leave you at once."

If silence was what she wanted, surely she could not complain of the intensity of that which immediately ensued. It remained so long unbroken that the girl's fortitude failed her.

"Well?" The tremulous whisper conveyed a distinct impression to Tom—she was afraid. "Are you going to stop talking so silly?"

But he did not speak; indeed, he was once more holding his breath.

After another pause—

"Are you asleep?" the girl whispered.

"Have you—have you—fainted?"

Not a sound from Tom.

Presently he felt a little hand touch his breast, as lightly as a feather, and a warm glow flowed through him that effectively banished the chill of his damp clothing. Then the hand fluttered to his face and, in the darkness, rested a moment upon his mouth.

Afterwards Tom stoutly asserted that what he did was wholly inadvertent, citing as valid corroborative evidence the fact that he had had no time to will the act; and at the same time he contended that because the act was inadvertent, it was sincere;—therefore to be condoned.

Anyhow, he kissed the softest and sweetest palm in all the world.

The immediate result, however, nearly spelled disaster for this midnight enterprise. The hand was withdrawn as if it had touched a live coal, and the girl rose to her feet, utterly disregarding of the noise she made in doing so.

Tom could hear her panting; in imagination he could see her standing white and rigid with terror, and he was promptly contrite.

"You are frightened," he said, abjectly apologetic.

"Oh, I am—I am!" she moaned. "If you knew what this meant for me you wouldn't be so foolish. All my life long I have been afraid of the dark—not just shivery afraid, but frightened clear out of my wits. And you—you—"

—Tom caught a sob—"you make it so much worse. I didn't know what had happened."

"What do you think of me?" he groaned.

"I think you are a cheeky young man. I must have been insane ever to have thought of aiding you to escape."

"Don't say that," he muttered in hoarse consternation. "Forgive me—please do. I shan't take back anything I've said or done, but I'll promise to be good—to do exactly what you say."

There fell another pause. Then—

"Will you promise that?" whispered the girl.

"I have promised," Tom whispered back.

"On your word of honor?"

"On my word of honor as a gentleman."

He heard a long sigh of relief, and the girl cautiously resumed her former position at his side.

"Here is my plan," she said, "and you must be obedient in every little detail. I shall have to blindfold you again and lead you some distance from the house. Have you any idea where you are?"

"Not a glimmer of one."

"And if you were out of sight of the house, you couldn't find your way back to it?"

"If you told me not to I shouldn't even try to find it."

"Very well. Now let me untie your hands."

The task was not an easy one, for the knots had been tightly tied and were still damp. But presently his hands were free, and the first unhampered movement of his arms wrung from him a groan of anguish.

"Hush!" the girl cried in alarm. "I—I couldn't help it," apologized Tom. "It hurts like the very dev—like the deuce. I'll be all right in a minute."

And after a brief respite the circulation was restored to the benumbed members, Tom himself made short work of the bonds around his ankles. He rose unsteadily to his feet.

"If I could stamp a few times," he said.

"Mercy, no!"

"Oh, I shan't. What next?"

While he lent himself submissively to the operation, she bound one of the handkerchiefs over his eyes, tugging the fabric and disposing it in such a way that by no possibility could he see when he got where it was light. Her fingers touched his face many times, and the nearness of her, now on this side, now on that, and behind him and in front, was making him giddy.

"You must walk just as carefully as ever you can," she enjoined—"Just as quietly as if you were a burglar. I will take your hand. When I squeeze once, it means you are to step down—twice means to step up. . . . What is it?" for Tom mumbled something.

"I said that I wished we were going upstairs instead of down."

"What in the world do you wish—oh! So that is all your promise amounts to, is it?"

"I can wish, can't I?" said Tom, moodily. "I didn't intend for you to hear."

Her response was a sharp command for him not to speak another word.

"Give me your hand," she said curtly.

Their fingers met and closed, but when she attempted to move away Tom drew her to a standstill.

"Just a moment. I must disobey you this once. What will happen to you when it is discovered that I am gone?"

"Why, nothing."

"It seems improbable, don't you know, that anybody who wanted me so badly would be tickled to death to have me get away?"

"Nevertheless nothing will happen to me," she repeated. "I know that what I am doing is for the best, not only for you, but for us too. Pray don't think I am going to all this trouble solely for you."

"I did think so," Tom said in a gloomy tone. "Look here, if I'm not sure that everything will be all right with you, I'm not going to budge a step."

In her exasperation his guide gave his hand a vigorous jerk.

"Mercy goodness!" he heard her exclaim. "Did anybody ever see such an aggravating man. When I explain what I have done, that will be the end of it. Now come on."

"Truly?"

"Honor bright. Step carefully."

And so, with infinite caution, and without attracting the attention of any of the household, Tom was led down the stairs—every step being indicated by a single hand-squeeze—and out into the night. Presently he divined that he was being guided round in a circle, but made no protest. Neither spoke until the girl halted.

"Now, then, Mr. Phinney, listen to your final instructions," she said in a low voice—no longer a whisper, but the same marvelously sweet voice that had charmed him earlier in the evening.

"You are in the middle of the road that leads to Rocky Cove, and facing the town. You are to stand here and count one hundred, slowly, then you may remove the handkerchief from your eyes. Bear in mind that you are to count slowly, and that you are not to try to follow me. Have I your promise?"

"The conditions are hard," returned Tom. "If I am willing to agree, surely I am entitled to some slight consideration in return?"

"Well?"—impatiently. "You must hurry."

Said Tom: "Promise me that I can see you some time."

Said the girl: "Why in the world do you want me to promise that?"

"Because," said Tom warmly, "you are the girl I have been looking for all my life—the One Girl!"

"How ridiculous!" she coolly interrupted. "You don't know me. If you were to meet me tomorrow—anywhere—you wouldn't know that I am I."

"I would," Tom stoutly protested, "anywhere. I would know you among a million. Tell me that I can see you—soon."

There was a long moment of silence.

"What do you mean? It can't be that anything has happened to Paige?"

Before replying, Mr. Flint regarded him a moment doubtfully.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LEARN WHAT THE EARTH IS

Here is the Proper Definition Fresh From the Pen of a Humorist.

The earth is a ball, so situated in a region called space as to get the full benefit of the sun on bright days and of the moon on romantic nights. It is somewhat larger than a baseball, but not so important. It is not so large as a fixed star, but is much closer and of a much pleasanter climate. It is not so flashy as a charity ball, but much more efficient.

It has two poles of which we are certain, because they are vouched for by explorers; a center of which we are not certain because it is vouched for merely by scientists; an equator and an axis which are imaginary; Christian Scientists, which are imaginative; and mathematicians, which

are unimaginative. It is inhabited by people, husbands and other insects, animalcules and bacteria. It is connected with the rest of space by sound waves, light waves, wireless apparatus with instruments at the sending end only, telescopes and prayers. It has recently endeavored to exaggerate its ego by the use of aeroplanes.

The earth is highly recommended as both a summer and a winter resort for well-to-do persons. Favorable terms to desirable parties.—Pulitzer's Magazine.

Difference in Speech.

Polly—"You can never tell much about a man from his speech." Belle—"That's right. There's Chollie, for instance, who stutters terribly. He proposed to me five minutes after we met, and it took Jack, who is the most voluble fellow in the world, three years."

lence, during which Tom waited eagerly for her next words; but when at last they came they were spoken so gravely, and were weighted with such a note of sadness, that he was startled.

"Mr. Phinney," she said, "you may discover who I am much sooner than you can possibly expect. But you will not want to know me then; conditions will be such that people will shun rather than seek my acquaintance. You will regret even this distant meeting in the dark."

"Never. If you talk that way I'll rip this rag right now."

"I know you will not do that"—what delectable notes cooed and sang in her voice when she talked like this!—"not until you have counted a hundred."

"You're a witch!" he declared vehemently, and was rewarded with a little rippling laugh that confirmed the opinion.

"Am I? Then I cannot be beautiful, for witches are old and ugly. But you have been very good to trust me so implicitly. Here is my hand once more. Good-by. Let me hear you begin to count."

And Tom, standing blindfolded in the moonlight, raised to his lips the hand of the girl he had never seen, with all the gallant courtesy of a medieval knight paying homage to his lady. There was a reverence in the act that held the little hand captive in his own.

Tom began to count in a low monotone. He had all at once grown very grave, and his tall, erect figure had taken on a new dignity that it had never before known; for his mind and heart were, for the first time in his aimless life, set upon a high purpose.

A mild rustling of garments, an overpowering sense of loneliness, told him that the girl had left his immediate presence. He could not, of course, know that she halted and looked back at him from a little distance, nor could he see the faint smile that curved her lips. . . . It was a remarkably tender smile, Mr. Tom, that you missed there in the night!

But he did hear the soft "Good night," although he did not stir, nor cease his resolute counting.

When he tore the bandage from his eyes, he was alone; the night's stillness was absolute. And, paradoxically, although he was literally drenched with the light of a white moon, he was still so much in the dark that he half-way believed he had been dreaming, and had only just awakened from sound slumber.

CHAPTER IV.

Mr. Flint Advances a Theory.

Mr. Flint's voice dissipated Rudolph Van Vechten's bewilderment; but the young man remained completely unphased over the seemingly inexplicable manner in which his Cousin Paige's purse had appeared. He met the detective's narrow regard with a long, questioning stare; then he abruptly dropped into a chair.

"Flint," he said, "you took my breath away. Sit down, man, sit down. Think I'll let you go until you have told me all about this?"

So slowly did Mr. Flint obey, that the other could not restrain his impatience.

"Is my cousin in New York?" he questioned peremptorily. "Have you seen her? This is a terribly serious matter, Mr. Flint, as you would appreciate if you were acquainted with all the circumstances."

"Suppose," returned the quiet voice, "you first answer my question—do you know where your cousin is?"

"No"—bluntly, "I don't. Until today I imagined I had some idea of her whereabouts, but"—he weighed the shining purse in his hand, contemplating it soberly—"here is the second reason I have been given within the last hour to feel a good deal of anxiety respecting her."

"Will you tell me the other reason?"

Briefly Van Vechten related the encounter with T. Jenkins, of the Sphere, and at the close of the recital the listener nodded understandingly.

"It is beginning to look as though my search for a murderer was opening up something a bit more serious," began Mr. Flint; but the other sharply interrupted.

"What do you mean? It can't be that anything has happened to Paige?"

Before replying, Mr. Flint regarded him a moment doubtfully.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

UPWARD START

After Changing from Coffee to Postum.

Many a talented person is kept back because of the interference of coffee with the nourishment of the body.

This is especially so with those whose nerves are very sensitive, as is often the case with talented persons. There is a simple, easy way to get rid of coffee troubles and a Tenn. lady's experience along these lines is worth considering. She says:

"Almost from the beginning of the use of coffee it hurt my stomach. By the time I was fifteen I was almost a nervous wreck, nerves all unstrung, no strength to endure the most trivial thing, either work or fun."

"There was scarcely anything I could eat that would agree with me. The little I did eat seemed to give me more trouble than it was worth. I was literally starving; was so weak I could not sit up long at a time."

"It was then a friend brought me a hot cup of Postum. I drank part of it and after an hour I felt as though I had had something to eat—felt strengthened. That was about five years ago, and after continuing Postum in place of coffee and gradually getting stronger, today I can eat and digest anything I want, walk as much as I want. My nerves are steady."

"I believe the first thing that did me any good and gave me an upward start, was Postum, and I use it altogether now instead of coffee."

Name given by the Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum now comes in two forms: Regular Postum—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—Is a soluble powder. A teaspoonful dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

The cost per cup of both kinds is about the same.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

Wives! Mothers! Daughters! Just a Word With You!

A woman's organism is a very delicate thing—it very easily gets out of order—just like a delicate piece of machinery, it requires more than ordinary care and attention.

There are many signs which point to disorder, such as headaches, unaccountable pains in various parts of the body, listlessness, nervousness, irritableness, dizziness, faintness, backache, loss of appetite, depression, and many others.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

has been the means of restoring thousands of suffering women to natural health and strength. For more than forty years it has been successfully carrying on this great work. Today it is known throughout the length and breadth of every land. Women everywhere look upon it as a helpful friend. Let it aid you.

Sold in liquid or tablet form by druggists, or trial box mailed you for 50 cents from Dr. Pierce's Dispensary, Buffalo, N.Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate Stomach, Liver and Bowels

TOAD A VALUABLE SERVANT

Its Uses in the World Have Not Been Accorded the Recognition It Has Long Deserved.

Few well-meaning creatures have been more thoroughly misunderstood than the homely, meditative and retiring toad.

Formerly the toad was considered a venomous reptile, but in our day its habits have been more carefully observed and its great value to the promulgator and gardener has been fully established on account of its propensity for destroying insects.

We should, therefore, cultivate the friendship and assistance of the insectivorous reptiles, including the striped snake, as well as that of birds.

Every tidy housewife detests the cockroach, mice and other vermin. Two or three domesticated toads and would keep the coast clear of these and would be found more desirable than a cat, as they are wholly free from trespassing on the rights of man as does the cat. The toad is possessed of a timid and retiring nature, loving dark corners and shady places, but under kind treatment becoming quite tame.

Many instances might be cited of pet toads remaining several years in a family and doing most valuable service with no other compensation than that of immunity from persecution.

In Europe toads are carried to the cities to market and are purchased by the horticulturists, who by their aid are enabled to keep in check the multiplication of the insect tribes which prey upon their fruits, flowers, etc.

Hygienic Salts for the Bath.

A physician who believes in baths as a tonic advises the use of Epsom or Carlsbad salts—preferably the former—for a general invigoration. They should be used not more than twice a week.

Take one ounce of the salts to a pint of warm water for a sponge bath. For a large tub bath use a pint of salts to a tub of warm water.

Purchase the salts at a wholesale drug house. The retail price in quantities is four cents a pound. This salt water makes an excellent tonic and carries off many impurities through the pores of the skin.

Chesterton's Query.

Commenting on John Galsworthy's recent arraignment of parliament for sins of omission and commission, in which the author decried the importation into England of the plumage of birds "to decorate our gentlemen," G. K. Chesterton says: "This is a real wrong and a scandal. I am against gentlemen being decorated. They have their rouge and their hair dye. Why cannot they be content to be disguised?"

Why She Slidestepped.

He—They say, dear, that people who live together get in time to look exactly alike.

She—Then you may consider my refusal final.—New York Sun.

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—sold by Grocers.

Grape Seed Oil.

Oil from grape seeds has become a byproduct of the wine industry in portions of France, Italy and Wuerttemberg. The Bulletin of the American Association of Commerce and Trade, published in Berlin, says that the first pressing, obtained cold, is of edible oil; that extracted

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

Mrs. C. Blue is quite ill.

Paul Avery and wife spent Sunday in Grayslake.

Carl Clausen has moved into the Gibson cottage.

John Kerr and John Cribb spent Monday in Chicago and Elgin.

Mrs. Della Sherwood of Antioch visited here a few days ago.

Mrs. Carl Miller and son are visiting relatives at Whitewater, Wis.

Mrs. Chas. Keller returned from an Elgin hospital much improved.

Ben Summers and wife entertained Chicago relatives over Easter.

Ground is being broken for the new Hussey bungalow on Main street.

F. M. Hamlin and Mr. and Mrs. Paul Avery were in the city Wednesday.

Mrs. Russell Dawson and children of Morton Park spent the week end here.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Atwell spent Easter with the Glosser family at Maywood.

Don't forget the school election Saturday evening at the schoolhouse. One director will be elected and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.

Rev. Lowrie, former pastor here, with his wife and son, called on their many friends here a couple of days last week on the way to their future home in South Dakota, where Rev. Lowrie has accepted a charge.

The Easter services at the church were very much enjoyed by all. Special music was rendered by the choir and children. Church was nicely decorated with potted plants and the sermon was very good.

HICKORY

C. Ames of Millburn is visiting at S. W. Ames.

Mrs. Voigt is entertaining her mother for some time.

Thomas Petersen spent the fore part of the week in Burlington.

J. J. Sorensen and family visited Sunday at Christ Mortensen's.

Thomas Petersen spent Wednesday of last week in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Christ Paulson visited Sunday with the home folks.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Ames visited Sunday at W. Story's at Pikeville.

O. L. Hollenbeck and assistant Henry Petersen took the milk through to Gray's Lake Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Wells and family and Mr. and Mrs. Curtis Wells and family visited Easter Sunday at Ernest Wells'.

Awful.

Tommy—"Why do the ducks die?" Harp—"Guess they must want to liquidate their bills."

Pre-Raphaelite Revival.

A distinguished painter employed a small boy from a neighboring slum as a model. He gave the child some tea, and asked him if he would like brown bread or white, expecting, as is usual with such youngsters, that he would ask for brown bread. "Hello!" exclaimed the painter, astonished, "do you like brown bread?" "Yes," replied the boy, "it's got more nitrogen in it."

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318 W. Washington St., CHICAGO

RUSSELL

John Giken is visiting Ben Schlosser.

Vaness Young was a caller here Friday evening.

Mr. Lewin of Savannah was a caller here Friday.

F. Hitchcox and wife are rejoicing over the arrival of a baby girl.

George Wilson is spending a few days with his parents at Oshkosh, Wis.

Miss Minnie Reeves is spending some time home on account of sickness.

Miss Browe attended the Easter social given at the church Saturday.

Miss Vera Siver of Waukegan is spending a few days with relatives here.

Mrs. Allen Dixon entertained her daughter and children of Gurnee Sunday.

John Williamson has sold his farm in Wisconsin and will move his family here soon.

Louis and Margaret Peterson of Waukegan are spending their Easter vacation with Mrs. Siver.

SILVER LAKE

Mrs. Walberg visited Antioch relatives Tuesday.

Mrs. Bert Dean went to Burlington Tuesday.

Mrs. Koehn was a Burlington visitor Easter.

Mrs. Andrew Johnson of Powers Lake was a visitor here Sunday and Monday.

Mrs. Clair Dixon and Mrs. Dewitt Dixon were shopping in Kenosha Saturday.

Mrs. Pease visited friends in Antioch Tuesday.

Viglo and Idella Crane of Wheatland took the train here for Antioch Monday.

Fred Frank and wife mourn the loss of their infant son Charles, who died Thursday of pneumonia.

L. Prosser and wife went to Burlington Wednesday.

Mrs. Neis, who has been sick with pneumonia, died last Friday. A husband and three married daughters survive. Funeral services were held in the Baptist church Monday with Rev. John of Chicago officiating, burial in Salem cemetery.

One Way of Looking at It.

Parson—"Why don't you get your boy to go to church instead of gadding about the street?" Parishoner—"Yes, sir, I've told 'im church is the right place and 'e ought to go, and 'is father often tells 'im that 'e wouldn't get no more 'arm in goin' to church an' 'listenin' to you than 'e picks up with the low fellers 'e loafs about with all day on Sunday."—Winter's Ple.

In Bad Shape.

Miss—"What did the doctor say was the matter with you, Erasmus?" Rastus—"He say I got a torpedo libbah, ma'am."—Washington Herald.

HOLD-UP MAN

SHOOTS VICTIM

(Continued from page one)

the stomach and an exit wound indicated it left at a point near the spleen. However, to make sure, the X-ray picture was taken. The outcome of the man's case can not be ascertained until it is seen whether or not infection sets in.

Dolezal states he had \$47.50 and a gold watch in his pockets but the robber left without trying to get his valuables.

Dolezal had spent Sunday visiting the Griffin and Green boys of Waukegan. He is employed by Wm. Brumm, cement contractor of Libertyville, he formerly lived in Waukegan with Attorney Beaubien.

Resolutions of Respect

Whereas, It has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe in his infinite wisdom to remove from this life our esteemed Neighbor Lena Thorn. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That we the officers and members of Olson Camp No. 459 R. N. A., extend to the bereaved husband our most sincere sympathy. And, be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the sorrowing husband, a copy spread upon the records of our camp and also sent to the local paper for publication.

Erma A. Powles,
Emma Thayer,
Lena Kuhaupt.

Resolutions of Respect

Whereas, by the death of his beloved wife the home of Neighbor Charles Thorn has been thrown into the shadow of gloom, therefore be it

Resolved, That we his Neighbors in the fraternal bonds of Lotus Camp, M. W. A., No. 557 do extend to our Neighbor our deepest sympathy in his hour of trials, and be it also

Resolve, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved Neighbor as well as being spread upon the records of our camp and sent to the Antioch News for publication.

Ed Garrett,
W. T. Taylor,
Sol LaPlant.

Resolutions of Respect

Whereas, It has been the will of our Heavenly Father to remove from our circle our esteemed Neighbor, William L. Martin, and thus causing a vacancy in our ranks, therefore be it

Resolved, That we the officers and members of Lotus Camp, M. W. A., No. 557 do hereby extend to the bereaved wife and family our most sincere sympathy in their hour of sorrow, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, also a copy of these resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased, as well as being sent to the Antioch News for publication, and also spread upon the records of our camp as a tribute to the memory of the departed.

Ed Garrett,
W. T. Taylor,
Sol LaPlant.

Friendship.

Friendship is the door through which we go out from the narrow cell of self and enter into other lives. It is the door through which others come into that narrow cell and make it a palace, with windows that open on a boundless universe.—Margaret McGiffert.

The State Bank of Antioch

(Official Publication.)
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The State Bank of Antioch
at Antioch, State of Illinois, before the commencement of business on the 4th day of April, 1914, as made to the Auditor of Public Accounts, for the State of Illinois, pursuant to law

RESOURCES.	
Loans on Real Estate.....	\$2,400 00
Loans on Collateral Security.....	4,000 00
Other Loans and Discounts.....	32,080 78
Overdrafts.....	97 97
Investments.....	
State, county and municipal bonds.....	20,921 75
Bonds.....	22,950 00
Other Bonds and Securities.....	28,212 50
Banking House.....	4,800 00
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,300 00
Due from State Banks.....	6,000 00
Due from National Banks.....	35,326 31
Cash on Hand—	
Currency.....	4,481 00
Gold Coin.....	620 00
Silver Coin.....	748 80
Minor coin.....	280 50
Checks and other cash items.....	142 25
Collectors in Transit.....	96 20
Total Resources.....	\$244,846 06

LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock paid in.....	25,000 00
Surplus Fund.....	15,000 00
Undivided profits.....	
Less current interest, expenses and taxes paid.....	3,458 30
Deposits:	
Time Certificates.....	155,720 02
Savings Deposits, Subject to Notice.....	13,702 37
Demand Deposits, Subject to Check.....	31,846 27
Miscellaneous Liabilities:	
Dividends unpaid.....	120 00
Total Liabilities.....	\$244,846 06

State of Illinois, County of Lake, ss: I, W. F. Ziegler, Cashier of The State Bank of Antioch, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. F. ZIEGLER, Cashier,
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of April, 1914.
DANIEL A. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public.

"Breakfast" Comparatively New.
Few people realize that the meal "breakfast" did not become recognized until late in the seventeenth century. The earliest period to which the word can be traced is 1463. In the days of the Tudors the higher classes and the merchants seldom took their meals before twelve and six o'clock.

Wants Salary Also to Ascend.
Bonham—"They say that in the next world people will do the same as in this." Mrs. Bonham—"Well, I hope you get more pay."

Collier's

The National Weekly

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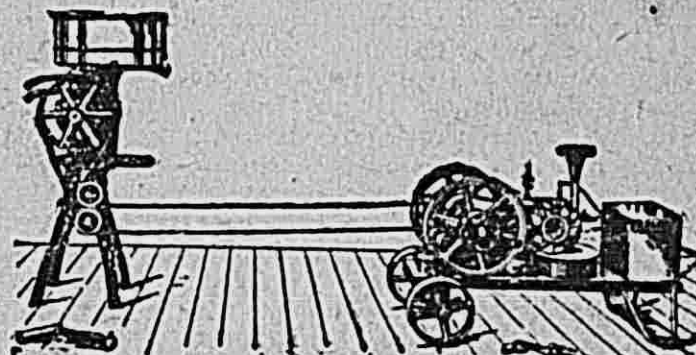
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VILLAGE OF LAKE VILLA

ELECTION TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1914

ROY L. MURRIE

VILLAGE CLERK.

Citizen's Party

For Trustees

☐ RUSH E. HUSSEY

☐ E. A. WILTON

☐ WM. M. BRADLEY

For Village Clerk

☐ ROY L. MURRIE

People's Party
(By Petition)

For Trustees

☐ E. L. WALD

☐ E. T. SHEPARDSON

☐ P. S. DANIELS

For Village Clerk